

suspension, debarred from all the rights and privileges of the order.

In Massachusetts, some years ago, it was held that the suspension of a Charter was not a suspension of the members of its Lodge. In 1858, a case occurred where the Grand Master arrested the Charter of a Lodge, and the Grand Lodge suspended the Lodge for one year, and at the end of the time, restored the Charter to a part of the original members, on petition; it was held that the suspension did not apply to individuals, but to the Lodge, *as such*; that the members not included in the restoration of the Charter were simply non-affiliated Masons, and could be re-admitted to membership only in the usual manner.

But the Grand Lodge Constitution of Massachusetts now provides that if at any time the Warrant or Charter of any Lodge under this jurisdiction shall be suspended or cancelled, for Irregular or un-Masonic conduct, the members of said Lodge, at the time of its having incurred such penalty, shall be disqualified to visit or join any other Lodge, without special permission of the Grand Lodge, obtained on memorial.

And in 1871, Grand Master Gardner decided that brethren, whose names are omitted in the restoration of the Charter of a Lodge, which has been cancelled, cannot, under the above provision of the Constitution, visit or join any Lodge without special permission of the Grand Lodge, obtained on memorial.

In Maine, the law is slightly different, and the penalties only attach to those members who took part in the improper conduct. Their rule is that when a Charter of a Lodge is suspended, or annulled for un-Masonic conduct, its members implicated in such conduct cannot join or visit any other Lodge, without special permission of the Grand Lodge, obtained on memorial therefor. Also, that all working or assisting in the work of a Lodge, whose Charter has been sus-

pended or cancelled, are liable to expulsion.

In New York, the suspension of a Lodge carries with it the suspension of all its members, unless they are specially excepted at the time of such suspension.

In Illinois and Ohio, the suspension of a subordinate Lodge, by the Grand Lodge, only affects the standing of the individual members so far as they participate in disregarding the edicts of the Grand Lodge after the first information thereof comes to their knowledge; provided that such individual members, by their acts, shall not have been the cause of the suspension of the Lodge by the Grand Lodge.

This question was before the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1861. A brother had been initiated in a Lodge at G., and was compelled to leave before he could obtain the second degree. Several months after, he returned, and found that during his absence his Lodge had been suspended for improper conduct. He could only remain a short time in the country, and he proposed to join and take his remaining degrees in a Lodge at T., in another District. The D. D. G. M. of the latter District, on application, granted a dispensation for that purpose, and in his report he says:—

"The only question which arose in my mind was, whether the mother Lodge of the brother, being under suspension, placed him also under Masonic disabilities until the suspension was disposed of; but, after much consideration, I decided to give him the benefit of any doubt on the subject, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, he had paid his full fees to his mother Lodge, which entitled him to receive his three degrees; he immediately leaves, and during his absence, from conduct on the part of the Lodge in which he could have no participation, the Lodge is suspended, and as the removal or otherwise of that suspension must necessarily be a matter of time, he, being about to leave the country, must